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1911
A. T. Remer, Aulne, Kan.
JCT 10 1920
U. S. Department of Agriculture

The Original Keeper Tree

I can show you one that has stood for 37 years, and without care. Last year it produced 16 bushels of apples. This apple has made its way all over the southwest as it was the only apple last season, as far as I can find out, that stayed on the tree until picking time—the fruit is good, sells with the best of them. It has been faked by agents and some nurseries and many people are wronged when they pay good money for them through agents. Do not buy of any man unless he can show proof from me. They are not quite so cheap as some others. But the worth of the tree is not what you buy. But when the tree produces then it counts. I will not have a large supply of them this Spring—this season we are planting them in New Mexico and I firmly believe that for the Southwest they are the best apple out. If you are planting Southwest, plant the KEEPER.

What Others Say About the Keeper Apple

Garfield County, Okla., May 23, 1907.
A. T. Remer,

Dear Sir:—I will write you in regard to my Keeper Apples. They are loaded to "gun wail" with apples, this year as usual while lots of other kinds failed this year.

The Keeper Apple is the apple for the Southwest, I believe, anyhow they do well for me. Hoping you good results with the Keeper Apple.

Yours very truly,

MATT BROWN.



We have had the opportunity to observe the keeping qualities of apples, but regard the Keeper, grown by A. T. Remer, as the most remarkable in this particular. Last October he had some specimens of this apple in our office and we have seen the same apples many times since, and (this 10th day of June) these apples are perfectly sound in every way, regardless of the fact that they have been used as specimens for eight months and have been carried in a grip all the time. Evidently the Keeper Apple possesses unusual keeping qualities.

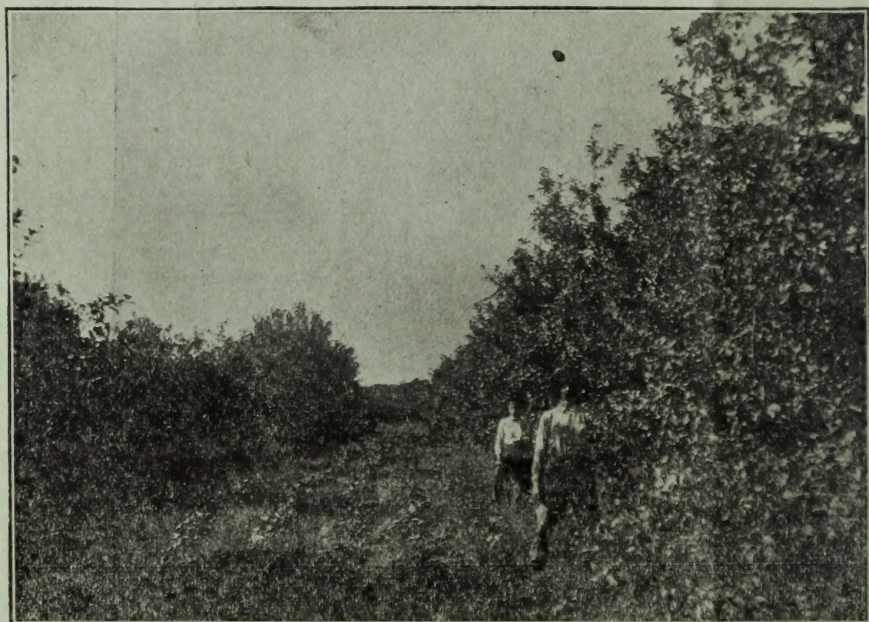
—J. E. WIMBERLY, Editor Hagerman, N. M., Messenger.



A Great Apple

Upon the kind invitation of Sam Remer of Aulne and in company with Josiah Good, the writer took a look the other day at the demonstration which the celebrated Keeper apple is giving in R. E. Chapman's orchard near Aulne. It was a revelation of the superior merits of the Keeper that will convince anybody. The other apples had almost without exception fallen from the trees in great quantities but the Keeper was hanging on like a bull-dog. One great trouble with winter apples in this country, fruit men say, is to get a variety that will stay on the tree late enough. Well, the Keeper, has solved that problem. These trees were loaded with as fine apples as we have ever seen growing and some of the trees have from fifteen to twenty bushels on them. The apple is large and firm and no apple has ever been found that will out-weigh it. Now the apple is green and not especially attractive except in its

size and perfection of shape and form but along towards spring it yellows to a rich golden color and blushes just a little out of sheer modesty—though any apple fancier will vow that it has cause enough to be vain. Mr. Chapman buries his apples and never has any trouble in disposing of these Keepers in the spring at from a dollar and a half to two dollars a bushel. His trees have been planted eight years and have been bearing for several years. It is a special pleasure to boost this Keeper apple, because it is a Marion county product, developed by Mr. Remer fifteen or sixteen years ago, and has won its way in horticultural reputation until it is known by apple growers all over the country. It does not do quite so well in the northern states but from Kansas on south it is a king of winter apples. In the south it is being introduced and grown extensively—in Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico especially. Mr. Hagerman, the great New Mexico fruit grower says that it is the best all-around variety for that country he has ever found. It is the best keeper to be found—that's how it got its name—and after the winter's mellowing is a delicious eating apple. This is not an advertisement. It is simply the comment of the Record man who is glad to make it. The man who develops a better horse, a better variety of wheat, a better apple or does anything of that sort does a great service to his fellow men. He is worth infinitely more to the community than all the loud mouthed knockers, all the spectacular demagogues who prate of their services that ever lived.—From Marion Record.



Mr. Ingle's Keeper Apple Orchard, Southern Oklahoma; 9 Year Old Trees; 8 Boxes to the Tree This Year.

Kingfisher County, Okla., May 28, 1907.

Mr. A. T. Remer,

Dear Sir:—As you have asked me to tell you what I think of the Keeper Apple I will say that of all the leading varieties of apples that

I have grown in my 50-acre orchard I regard the Keeper as being the best in every way. The tree is a strong, vigorous grower with dark green foliage and looks quite distinct from any other tree I have in my orchard, and it comes into bearing as soon as any other variety I have any knowledge of, and is as free from blight or any other disease as any other tree in my orchard. My Keeper trees bear every season. Last year they were loaded so full they bent the limbs to the ground with fine apples as large as the Jonathans, and this season they are as full if not fuller than last season. I believe the Keeper to be superior in keeping qualities to either Ben Davis or Wine Sap, and as an eating apple through the winter months it was pronounced by myself and neighbors to be far superior to either of the above kinds.

I am expecting to put out another orchard in the fall or spring, and if I do they will all be Keepers.

Respectfully yours,

M. L. INGLE.



The above cut shows a Keeper graft set into a tree of a winter apple, and the Keeper is full of fruit—has to be propped—while the rest of the tree has nothing on. And besides all through this section large numbers of trees 10 to 12 years old have been killed by the drought and cold snap of last winter, but the Keeper trees in the same orchard are all O. K. and bear their load of fruit. Can you think what this means to the planter of an orchard? Plant well so some one can reap later.

The Edgeman Apple

This apple is the wonder of the age; it begins to ripen with the early harvest the last of June and continues through the entire summer till frost. You can get a ripe apple off the tree every week from June to October—think of it—this great combination of early summer and fall apples all in one tree. The finest apple on earth for family use.

Every orchard should have at least a dozen trees of this famous apple. I have not fruited the above apple but it comes well recommended and I think well worth trying. I have only a small supply.



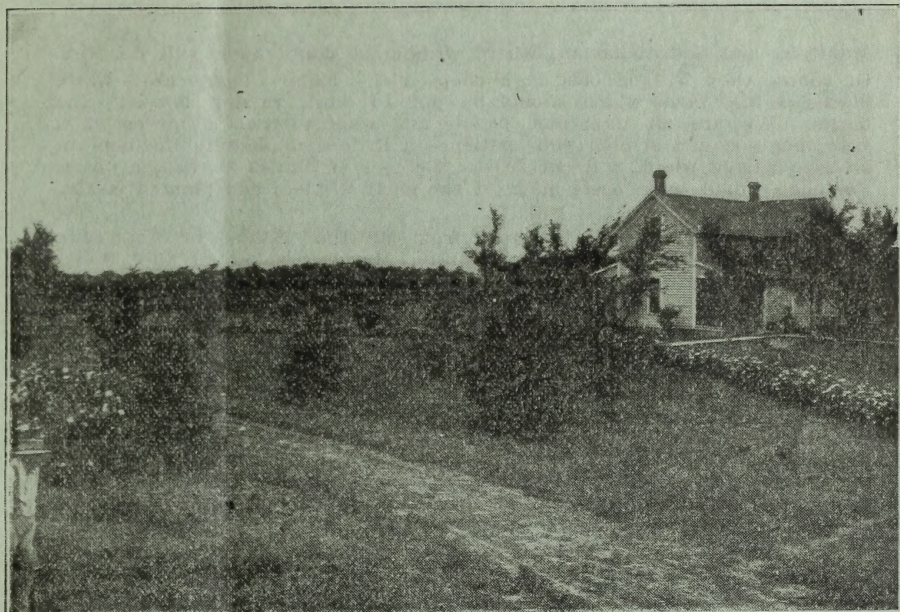
Accompanying cut shows how we handle evergreens. They are round trees and perfect in every way and as sure to grow as is possible to handle them. I have handled them for years that way. Of course they cost some more, but is the only way to get them and in that way I have built up a large trade on them. I have a large supply of the light and dark cedars that are beauties, besides several other kinds of fancy trees and flowering trees and weeping trees, and fancy shade trees, Elms, Sycamore, Russian and Downing Mulberry, Linden Hackberry, Soft Maple and Hard Maple, Texas trees and several others. Black Locust by the hundred thousands. So write me and let me sell you some of them and beautify your homes. Do not forget to ask me about Roses. Plant some of the beauties. Do not pay an agent two prices. Get them here fresh from the ground.

Special attention in Catalpa seeding. My trees are grown from seed passed on by the Government Expert and will not disappoint any man that plants them. I have not been making a grand stand play about my trees being pedigreed, but all the time I have been trying to grow trees that I would want to buy if I were the buyer.

.. In Conclusion ..

Write me for what you need—I will try to treat you white. Pay no attention to what agents tell you about my having no stock. That argument seems to be their stock in trade. I can furnish the best peaches that grow.

A. T. REMER, Aulne Nursery
Aulne, Kansas



Say Friends:—Plant some of my beautiful hedges and have flowers from the middle of June until frost. They are beauties and a little money and sane work can work wonders in a country home. People like to see a fine country home and all travelers as they pass through always remember the nice homes. Write me about them—The Flowers.

What is a Sudden Sawlog?

This is just what people are looking for—a tree that will get a move on itself and turn out lumber in the shortest space of time. Our forests are rapidly disappearing, and they must be replaced with some rapid growing tree. The Norway Poplar promises to be to the North what the Eucalyptus is to the South. It is by far the most rapid grower we have.

A Minnesota farmer says, "This tree grows faster than any other I know of. The grain of the wood is straight and it splits readily. Trees planted 14 years are 17 inches in diameter and 55 feet tall.

Slips planted at the experiment station at York, Nebr., made trees 16 feet tall and 3 inches through at the base in two years.

This tree does not, like many others, waste its energy in side limbs. It retains its size as it mounts upward and thus produces more lumber material than any other. It outgrows the cottonwood, the Carolina and Asiatic poplars, and in a succession of dry years will survive them all.

It is well known that a vigorous tree must have a good deal of leaf surface, like the Lombardy poplar for instance. In this case, instead of a multitude of small leaves, we have those of immense size which mark it as different from all others. On a healthy tree you find them nearly a foot long from the end of the stem to the apex and nine inches broad. Here we have a tree of tremendous growth retaining its size as it mounts upward, with large leaves waving like fans, in the breeze.

This tree is well adapted to the middle states. It is a known success in Minnesota and the Dakotas, and samples have been sent to

Manitoba and Saskatchewan, where without a doubt they will do well. Of course they will do best in a deep rich loam. There are waste places on the farm which should be put to work raising houses and barns. We are an impatient people and want to reap a harvest in a year, but you can stretch your patience a little and plant in the hope of having a tree which will cut 200 to 300 feet of lumber in fifteen years. Fortunes would have been made if the early settlers had planted cottonwood

We procured our original stock from Mr. Emil Sahler, of Minnesota. We quote what he had to say in 1910, March number of the "Farm Stock and Home."

"My experience with the Norway Poplar has extended over 20 years. I have become firmly convinced that this tree is one of the most valuable trees to grow in the Northwest. It grows in almost any soil and climate with little or no care, grows quickly, obtaining a diameter of from 6 to 10 inches in 8 or 9 years. It makes an exceedingly fine windbreak and protector, an excellent shade tree, and excellent lumber, which is stronger than pine and has been used by me for cattle fences, hog fences and in repairing sheds. It can also be used in building for flooring, ceiling, wainscoting, lathing, studding, rafter and roof boards and even siding; also for barrels, butter workers, berry boxes, churns, wagon and buggy boxes and so on.

Out of one 15 year old tree I cut 4 planks 2x8, 14 feet long; 11 boards 1x4x14 feet, and of the limbs made half a cord of fire wood. A 9-year old tree cut 5 pieces 1x5x12 feet long, and 4 boards 1x4x10 feet long.

Out of a 15 year old tree, which had no cultivation whatever, I sawed 132 feet of plank and fencing which at \$25 per 1,000 would be worth \$3.30. At this rate an acre planted to 320 trees would yield in 15 years \$1,056 in lumber besides the tops and limbs. Out of a 9-year old tree I cut 81 feet of fencing, which at \$25 per 1,000 would be worth \$2.02, at the rate of \$646.40 an acre besides the immense amount of fire wood from the limbs. This tree will grow on any soil. I advise planting 4x5 feet each way, which will be plenty of room until the trees are 8 to 9 years old, when they will be from 6 to 10 inches in diameter, then cut out every other tree.

The grain of the wood is very smooth, white, and does not warp, holds nails well and is excellent for posts.

Does it pay to grow trees? One of my neighbors cut off one acre of trees, which were planted quite far apart about 30 years ago. He had them sawed in lumber—he sawed out 27,000 feet at the price of \$30 per 1,000 which would bring \$810 per acre. This was a very good profit with no labor or other expense except planting and cultivating it. The Norway Poplar also makes good pulp for paper. Several years ago I sent cuttings of Norway Poplar to the Forestry Station at Washington, D. C. The Norway Poplar was highly recommended by the station.

The Norway Poplar should be grown on every farm in the United States and great care should be taken to get true to name. The time is coming when this wood will be used for telephone posts. I have now used the plank for bridge and dump boat for 2 years. I am pleased to know it to be the coming lumber and the best of it is we can beat the lumber trust by growing it ourselves.

This variety is valuable because it can be grown quickly into a windbreak; around our homes and orchards and in case of severe storms it is a great protection to buildings and stock, and can be grown in from 2 to 4 years from planting as it grows in that time from 12 to 25 feet high."

I have the true tree and during the drought of this season it stood the heat better than any other tree I had. A grove of them looks fine. Plant them in the waste corners of your creek farms and have something useful coming in.
